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SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INDIANA STATE FARM

PUTNAMVILLE, INDIANA

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY

JUN 29 1922

TO THE GOVERNOR

SEPT. 30, 1921

INDIANAPOLIS

WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING

1922

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OF THE
INDIANA STATE FARM
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THE STATE OF INDIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
December 14, 1921.

REPORT OF THE INDIANA STATE FARM

Received by the Governor, examined and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,
INDIANAPOLIS, December 17, 1921.

The within report, so far as the same relates to moneys drawn from the State Treasury, has been examined and found correct.

WILLIAM G. OLIVER,
Auditor of State.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
INDIANAPOLIS, December 20, 1921.

Returned by the Auditor of State, with above certificate, and transmitted to the clerk of the Printing Board, upon the order of the Board of Public Printing.

ADAH E. BUSH,
Secretary to the Governor.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

Received the within report and delivered to the printer December 21, 1921.

GEO. H. HEALEY,
Clerk Printing Board.

INDIANA STATE FARM

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

SHERM A. TROUT, President	Crawfordsville
CLAUDE E. GREGG, Vice-President	Vincennes
WILLIAM C. BALL, Secretary	Terre Haute
C. C. HUESTIS, Treasurer	Greencastle

OFFICERS

RALPH HOWARD	Acting Superintendent
HARRY H. WISSEL	Chief Clerk
DR. C. T. ZARING	Physician

LOCATION

The Indiana State Farm is located on the National Road, one mile west of Putnamville, Indiana. The postoffice address is R. R. No. 7, Greencastle, Indiana.

The railroad stations are Limesdale, three and one-half miles north on the Vandalia Railroad and the Monon Railroad; Greencastle, seven miles north on the Vandalia Railroad, the Big Four Railroad, the Monon Railroad and the Terre Haute, Indianapolis and Eastern Traction line; and Putnamville, one mile east, on the Monon Railroad.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

INDIANA STATE FARM,
PUTNAMVILLE, IND., September 30, 1921.

To the Governor:

Pursuant to law, we herewith submit to you the Seventh Annual Report of the Indiana State Farm, covering the fiscal year, September 30, 1920, to October 1, 1921. Accompanying this report and made a part of it, is the report of Superintendent Ralph Howard to the Board of Trustees. The Superintendent's report will be found to contain an amount of valuable statistical information, showing the expenditures of money in caring for the inmates, and of the Farm and its industries and the receipts therefrom. The period covered by this report was not as favorable in the matter of receipts as the preceding year because of the very great reduction in the prices obtainable for the products of the institution, but all in all, we regard them as very favorable under the circumstances.

During the past year the Farm has continued along the lines laid down at the beginning. Work has been prosecuted in changing the type of the institution from wooden buildings to brick buildings. The old wooden buildings are as yet quite serviceable, and were made from wood grown on the Farm, turned into lumber and put into buildings by the inmates themselves. They have served and are serving admirably the purposes for which they were intended, but, of course, their lifetime is limited by the material from which they were made, especially as the timbers were put into the buildings within a few days after they were growing as trees in the forest. The new brick buildings that are going up will be supplemental to the present ones, and on a general plan suggested by the Board of State Charities and approved by our Board. These will form a large quadrangle practically surrounding the present camp buildings. Already a very admirable and adequate hospital building has been erected, which it is thought will be sufficient to meet all demands, even though the population of the Farm should become thousands or more.

North of the hospital, and across the main avenue of the camp, a brick building to be used as a dormitory is in process of erection. The plan contemplates others still north, beyond it. For some considerable time, at least, the existing frame buildings will be used, for the Board is apprehensive that there may be, possibly this winter, a very large influx of persons committed to the Farm. The depressed industrial situation, and the misdemeanors and crimes arising from the idle population, is always full of menace, and may result in crowding to the limit the population of all the State's penal and correctional institutions. We realize this and are preparing for it as rapidly as we can.

For a time after the Prohibition Amendment became effective and the great public interest was in the World War, which took thousands of

young men into the army, the great demand for labor and the high wages paid reduced the population down close to three hundred. The depression incident to the stoppage of general industry has resulted in a steady growth in the population. At the time of writing this report the number was five hundred forty-four, and it is likely that before the end of the calendar year the number may be one thousand, which would be crowding the Farm's present facilities to the limit; but we feel that it is our duty to take care of all persons whom the courts send to us.

During the year work has been prosecuted in all the departments. The farm crops proved only reasonably satisfactory. The wheat yield all over the State of Indiana was below that of the year before, and the same is true of all the other farm and garden products. However, from the garden we did get all the food that the institution has required and put up in cans, in a fine new cannery placed in the industrial building, enough canned goods to last all winter.

The fine herd of registered Holstein cattle has been increased, with a corresponding decrease in the number of grade animals. We think we have as fine a herd of Holsteins as there are in this State and hope to find in this a source of profit. The Farm is admirably adapted to the raising of cattle, as it is especially good for grasses.

The drove of hogs has been the source of meat supply, as has the cattle. All of the meat eaten at the Farm is produced there and there is a surplus for sale. The inmates use the milk and the butter produced from the cattle, than which there could be no better food possible, but one of the main motives for going so extensively into cattle, hogs and sheep—for we have a flock of over one hundred sheep—is its fertilizing value. When the State took possession of the Farm, it was probably as poor land as could be found in Indiana. Year after year crops, continually getting less, were taken from it and nothing added in the way of fertilizer, so that at the time the State took possession it was really quite worthless. Under careful cultivation with this liberal use of fertilizer, both that produced on the Farm and commercial fertilizer and the raising of alfalfa, red clover, soy beans and all leguminous plants, the fertility of the soil has been greatly increased and we look forward to the day when acre by acre this broken and reclaimed land will challenge the original best land in this State in the matter of crops.

It has appealed to our imaginations, as we hope it will to the imaginations of the people of Indiana, that there is something especially fine in having the waifs and strays of the population, who have added nothing to the wealth of this State, put upon this soil, quite as worthless as themselves, each helping the other to bring the Farm up from a waste to a garden and the Farm and the open air and the work in the varied industries bringing these men up from loafers and bums to useful, industrious citizens.

Since the beginning of the Farm one of the pieces of work that simply had to be done as soon as it could conveniently be done was the controlling of Deer Creek by a levee. It runs in a diagonal and irregular fashion through the Farm for a distance of about two miles. It follows for the most part, on the south side of it, the line of hills but on the

other side, in high water, floods quite an acreage of land, which probably can be made the most productive of any on the Farm. In places the stream thrusts itself into this good land. Plans were made for constructing a levee on the open side of the creek, changing the current where needed close up to the hills. This work has furnished something to do when the creek was low and other work slack since the Farm was opened. It is a model piece of construction. The inner side is a stone wall. Above and back of it is earthen work which will be used as a roadway and quite a distance down the stream the creek makes a right angle turn and there it is spanned by a covered bridge. This will bring that part of the Farm lying on high table-land, and south and east of the main farm, within access of the camp. Crops raised there can be brought over this levee road through a cut and over the bridge to the camp with a very slight grade in a very few places. The bed of the stream has been widened so there will be ample water space during the highest floods and the water simply will be kept off the good land. Possibly at the lower end of this stretch of creek, near the line of the Farm, a wire screen might be placed and then this two miles or over of river will be stocked with fish and we see no reason why the fish raised there, in this clear, cool water, may not be of the best quality and in such quantities as to form a really substantial increase to the food products of the Farm. Work on this levee has been used as a means of supplying the inmates with labor when other work was slack.

The quarry and crusher have been kept at work continuously in getting out not only a great deal of rock for road construction and ballast, but for soil dressing and some lime. In all these lines work will be extended. We are looking forward during the next season to having these quarries and crushers pushed to the limit in providing stone for the foundation for the concrete pavement to be laid on the National Road which bisects the Farm. We ought to furnish all the stone required for this great enterprise right from our crusher. It is the finest stone in this State for the purpose—a hard, blue lime stone. We ought to have the contracts for supplying ten miles each way from the Farm and this stone could be taken in trucks or, if the contractor had a construction railroad, direct from the bin which lies only a few hundred yards from the National Road. Beyond that limit we could furnish the stone by rail transportation as cheap as anyone else and inasmuch as this is a state enterprise and whatever profit can be made goes into the state treasury we feel that all the forces of the State should co-operate to see to it that the State Farm secures these contracts.

One of the enterprises not contemplated when the Commission selected the Farm was that of brick and tile manufacture. It was not known that a very large portion of the Farm was underlaid with clay and shale, both of the highest quality. A shale pit has been opened and the manufacture of building tile, drain tile and brick has become the really most important and profitable industry conducted on the Farm. There is one laboratory kiln and eight other standard size kilns for the burning of brick. Others will be added as needed and it is in contemplation to put up two or more kilns for the burning of lime. All the

lime that we, ourselves, have needed to use we have made ourselves, purchasing nothing in that line. The result has been to greatly cheapen the conduct of the Farm.

Your predecessor in the office of Governor conceived the idea and pushed it, of having each of the various state institutions specialize on such articles as its natural resources, its population and opportunities would enable it to produce, and that in order not to interfere with the three industries the surplus of this product should be sold to state institutions as required. In this way one of the big, brawny hands of the State of Indiana would wash the other hand. Out of the labor of its imprisoned population the State would produce such things as the inmates of the eleemosynary institutions would require. In a word, that the delinquents would take care of the dependents to the great improvement of both classes and especially to the reduction of taxation to the well-behaved and hard-working people of the State.

One industry never thought of in connection with the Farm when started, and almost stumbled onto by accident, is the raising and using of basket willows. There happened to be a man in Terre Haute who raised basket willows and manufactured them into baskets. From him an initial purchase of willow cuttings of the best known varieties, as recommended by him, were purchased. Since then, additions have been made from cuttings taken from the plants already there. All over the Farm are odds and ends of irregular pieces of ground, unfitted for crop cultivation. These have been planted to basket willows. Parenthetically, it might be said that basket willows grow very much as asparagus. From year to year these stalks grow from the root in great abundance. These shoots can be cut off any time during the fall and winter and made into baskets. The next year the plants produce again and so on indefinitely. Just ordinary cultivation is given to them and they have to be liberally sprayed during the season with Bordeaux mixture, for they invite a bug that eats the leaves. We have now already a very considerable acreage in these willows (perhaps fifty) using practically land that was absolutely worthless for any other purpose and the astonishing thing is that there is more profit in this willow industry than in the land put to the best crops. It furnishes labor, especially in bad weather, under cover, to a variable number of the prisoners. The State Farm labors under a disadvantage in the manufacture of this willow ware, owing to the fact that the terms of imprisonment are brief. One can hardly be taught how to make even the simplest form of a basket before his term expires. Of course, basket makers could be hired and a regular industry established, but that would be foreign to the purpose of the Farm in its establishment and maintenance which is to provide a place of detention for misdemeanants sentenced to it by the courts and to provide them with some useful labor. Plans for developing this business are under consideration.

One of the works just ahead of us is the construction of a switch, something over two miles in length, from the brick yard to the Pennsylvania Railroad. The steel is on hand, the ties will be purchased, the inmates will construct the road and ballast it and then later operate the

trains over it. We will then have direct railroad connection over our own switches to the Monon and to the Pennsylvania giving us marketing facilities in every direction. This will be especially useful to us in distributing the soil dressing product from the stone crusher which has to get into rural districts for farm use. The probability is that two-thirds of the soil, maybe more, of Indiana is sour and needs sweetening that a dressing of lime dust will give it and the probability is that an equal amount of land needs under draining and the laying of tile, both of which articles the Farm produces.

As opportunity has offered a nursery for forestry has been pushed, it being the purpose to raise many thousands of forest and possibly fruit trees for the state institutions and roadways. These will be our native Indiana trees, than which there is nothing better in forestry, both for beauty in the growing season and for the wonderful attractiveness of the forests when the leaves are turning in the fall. These hard woods are of very great value and Indiana, once the favorite State of the union in the matter of woodland, has lost a greater portion of this wealth and it simply must be restored. The State Farm will devote about five hundred of its two thousand acres to a forest, or forests, in irregular patches, as opportunity offers. On this tract will be raised all the valuable hardwood timbers raised in the State of Indiana and no benefit will accrue to the present generation but there will come a generation that will thank us for providing what will prove to them to be of so great value. One of the trees that is indigenous to this farm, for it grows there in great numbers, is the sugar maple and these will be planted just as far as we possibly can, especially along the roadways and where it is accessible. For half a century hence, the State Farm ought to have the largest maple sugar plantation in the State of Indiana.

The best shale pit on the Farm is something over a mile from the brick plant and the shale has to be hauled by trucks or wagons. Part of this roadway lies along the National Road and the use of it will have to be abandoned next year. A temporary roadway will be built along the inside of the line fence but a real solution of the whole problem will be the construction of a switch from the pit around to the brick yard. This switch can be made to go by a hillside which will be another quarry when the present one is exhausted for it has an undetermined, but an obviously vast, supply of stone of the highest possible grade.

The corn crop of the State Farm was afflicted with the worm disease which was so prevalent all over the State and has done material damage to the corn crop. This worm not only infested the field corn, but also the sweet corn and some of the daintier guests of the institution instead of picking these worms out of the corn which came in the form of roasting ears criticized it as being unfit for human food in spite of the fact that the three million people in the State of Indiana were eating the same food.

In this connection it may be said that some of the judges of the police and criminal courts of the State who have never visited the Farm, as every judge who sends prisoners to it ought to do, have accepted something over par the statements of returned prisoners that the food

and housing facilities were not what they ought to be. That there was too much sameness in the food, which, on investigation, has been shown due to the fact that, when a particular garden product was at its best and in the fullest yield, that particular vegetable was served more frequently than vegetables not in season at the time. This is the usual custom now in the households of most sane people over the State and has been ever since the world began. Another criticism has been that the beds are provided with only one sheet, which, by the way, is probably the fashion of ninety-nine families out of a hundred in the whole State of Indiana.

The management of the Farm earnestly desire all the officers of the State who have anything to do with the arrest, trial and conviction of misdemeanants to visit the Farm and see what this institution is doing for the men they send to it. We regard this as a duty they owe to themselves and to the citizens who elected them. The State of Indiana has a deal of money invested in this institution, though now and for all future time the Farm will be a paying investment, not only returning to the State more than its receives from it but enough more in the end to pay back the principal used in establishing it. In founding it the citizens were filled with hope that it would be a useful thing in solving the problem of improving the condition of a very troublesome class in every community, viz.: the vagabonds, the ne'er-do-wells, the slightly vicious, the dissolute, the dissipated, the minnows swimming in the turbulent pool of criminality.

Successive governors, beginning with Governor Ralston under whom it started, followed by Governor Goodrich and now by you, have devoted much attention and have lent to its operation all the assistance that could have been asked. The same is true of the Board of State Charities. Every available instrumentality of the State has lent its assistance and we feel that the press, too, of the State has in the main given wide publicity to what it has done.

For the most part, the men are kept at work with as little restriction upon their actions as is possible. We believe in the ministry of work and if it can be in the open, in the sunlight, with as little evidence of policemen as possible, that the men can be reclaimed if they are at all reclaimable. Some, of course, are absolutely hopeless. For them the sentence to the Farm is merely a temporary riddance to their respective communities, of their presence, but to the larger number we think the Farm is a benediction. It is a level space in the declivity down which they have been sliding with accelerating speed. It gives them a stopping place whence they can look up to the point from which they began their descent and down to the pit to which they are going. They can learn on the Farm that a hard day's work on the Farm or anywhere will produce the palatable and nutritious food that is required to supply a healthful appetite and that the work provides the appetite; that work conduces to sound sleep and provides a place where comfortable and healthful sleep may be had; that it allays the stalking ghost walking across their way constantly in the form of police officers. After a time they see visions of walking up, in daytime or nighttime, to an

officer of the law, shaking hands with him as with a friend and looking him in the eye and maybe asking for or offering him a chew of tobacco. Cogitating in these ways, a fellow who is not a natural fool begins to have an inkling of the idea that honesty and industry pay and it is a deal pleasanter and more profitable to walk straight than crooked. We think of the mourners bench at the Farm's industrial altar as crowded with hopeful converts to the sound gospel of good work.

During the past year our orchards, apple, peach and other fruits, yielded practically nothing. We ought to have had crops. We really had nothing. This is one of the caprices of the farming industry, the most speculative of all industries known. Next year we hope to have a great crop. When we shall have completed the planting of all the trees which we expect to have, we really ought to have the largest orchard in the State of Indiana. And inasmuch as it takes no more land or labor to raise good variety of fruit than bad there will be none but the best and as trees in order to bear well must be cared for, pruned, sprayed, mulched and fertilized, all of these things will be done. We will treat our orchards as we treat our men, expecting good results, with this advantage on the side of the trees that we start with the best varieties.

The outstanding and the most important happening of the year to the Farm was the resignation of the Superintendent, Charles E. Talkington, who was the first officer chosen by the Board of Trustees and to whose genius and indefatigable industrial prudence and progressiveness the State Farm chiefly owes its development. Despite the most earnest efforts of the Trustees to have him remain, Mr. Talkington accepted the management of a new cement plant at Rapid City, South Dakota, which seemed to him to offer opportunities that he could not disregard, and he and his family moved there during the year. The Board parted with him with sincere and profound regret. It wishes him success in his new venture. The Board unanimously selected as his successor, Assistant Superintendent Ralph Howard, who has been associated with Mr. Talkington from the first. Mr. Howard has had long connection with institution work, beginning when quite young as an officer at the Indiana Boys' School at Plainfield. Later he was at the Indiana State Prison and he has been, as already stated, with the State Farm since the very beginning. There will be no change of policy, for in collaboration with Mr. Talkington, he laid out the lines on which the Farm has been conducted and he will just continue to work along these same lines.

We feel that we owe to the executives of the State, in succession, especially to the Board of State Charities, our thanks for their continuous and valuable advice and assistance. They have aided us in every way possible and we desire in this way to express our earnest thanks.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) S. A. TROUT, President,
C. E. GREGG, Vice-President,
C. C. HUESTIS, Treasurer,
W. C. BALL, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

To the Board of Trustees of the Indiana State Farm:

In compliance with the statute provided, I submit herewith the Seventh Annual Report of the activities of the Indiana State Farm, covering the period from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921, inclusive; also complete tables of financial and statistical records for the above mentioned period.

POPULATION

For the fiscal year ending September 30	Total number of prisoners committed	Average daily population
1915*	1,174	192.293
1916	2,322	633.348
1917	2,536	670.969
1918	1,238	403.224
1919	1,174	305.619
1920	993	264.333
1921	1,662	407.828

During the year sixty-four prisoners were transferred from the Indiana Reformatory to the Indiana State Farm. The total average daily population of all prisoners for the year was 434.466.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS

The permanent improvements for the year consist of the completion of the new hospital building and the erection of a new dormitory, which is at present up to the square with the brick work; also a radiation dryer at the brick yard, two-thirds complete, a new bin and elevator at the brick yard, three-fourths complete, an addition to the barn office for oil storage, the foundation for a new cottage, a new concrete vat for the willow industry, a brick house 10'x50'x12' for the locomotive, an oil house and night shelter for firemen at the brick yard, and a chicken house at the Harper Farm. A brick building, 14'x140'x17', was constructed at the stone plant for the storage of pulverized agricultural limestone and an additional one hundred feet of brick retaining wall was built at the brick yard. The heat tunnel was extended and connected with the industrial building and the new hospital. One hundred eighty rods of wire fence was stretched and three hundred fifty-five rods of drain tile put in the ground.

About seven acres of land was reclaimed and approximately eight thousand forest trees were planted; also twenty bushels of black walnuts were planted and during the winter a large part of our forests were cleared of undesirable trees and brush, thus giving the new and young timber a better chance for development and growth.

The concrete foundation of the building destroyed by fire three

*Covers a period of six months only.

years ago was removed and a retaining wall, to prevent the washing of a valuable bottom field, was constructed from the material thus obtained. Old No. 4 dormitory was wrecked, and the material salvaged therefrom was used in the completion of the new hospital building and in emergency repair work. About three thousand loads of manure was distributed over the garden and various parts of the farm. One thousand loads of sand and gravel were hauled for concrete work and the making of fence posts. About eighty rods of macadam road was constructed, about five hundred loads of pulverized agricultural limestone was distributed over the different fields requiring it. During the month of August forty-two carloads of steel rails were unloaded for the Indiana State Highway Commission, totaling five hundred fifty-seven single days.

In this connection I will say that we now have on hand several tons of steel rails and a sufficient supply of angle iron, bolts and spikes to build a railroad switch from the institution to the Pennsylvania Railroad, two miles to the north. We own a right of way which I believe can be repaired and with an additional fill and the construction of a new bridge over a creek can be utilized to our advantage by giving us a direct outlet from the Farm to the Pennsylvania Railroad as we now have one with the Monon. During the past year we have been seriously handicapped by the two-line haul frequently required to dispose of our products. I recommend that this matter be taken up with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and data secured that will enable us to present this matter to the Governor for his consideration in affording us funds with which to build this switch. If we are to get the benefit of the large amount of traffic in stone which we anticipate next summer, this switch should be constructed this winter if possible.

FARM AND GARDEN

The following statement shows the value of the farm and garden products yearly since the institution started:

For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915.....	\$7,061 94
For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1916.....	10,695 99
For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1917.....	26,081 36
For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1918.....	45,591 51
For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1919.....	51,410 78
For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1920.....	54,409 53
For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1921.....	42,963 35

The various tables following this report are self-explanatory. Our figures on the various products of the Farm are based on the prevailing market prices and are conservatively estimated. Although the total money value is below that of former years the quantity produced was as large or larger than it was for the corresponding periods.

ORCHARD AND NURSERY

During the year we established the Farm nursery for the growth and development of our own nursery stock. The young nursery at pres-

ent contains four thousand apple and twenty-four hundred peach trees. Next summer we will add small fruits to the nursery stock. This stock will be used to replenish our present orchards, to set out additional orchard sites and, if extended to a larger scale, for general distribution to the other state institutions or in a commercial way if this be deemed advisable.

The apple and peach orchards on the Farm have been planted about six years. During the past season the trees have made a good growth and are in good condition. The fruit and nursery stock on hand at the close of the year was as follows:

Apple	3,200	Blackberries	3,000
Cherry	85	Raspberries	100
Peach	750	Strawberries	12,000
Plum	90	Gooseberries	125
Chestnut	3	Currants	150
Pecan	12	Grape	175

About two hundred acres of land has been reserved for forestry work which has been in operation on the Farm for several years. This reserve contains a large growth of young soft and hardwood timber and it is being rapidly reseeded to young oak, ash, poplar, hickory, walnut and elm seedlings. In addition to this many nursery seedlings are being planted each season in the openings and edges of the woods.

CONCLUSION

Exhibit "B" of this report shows a marked decline from the figures shown for the last fiscal year. In a large measure this is due to decreased valuations covering the commodities produced resulting in a much lower inventory value. Last year we sold brick for sixteen dollars per thousand. This year our price is ten dollars per thousand. Last year hogs brought us twenty cents per pound; this year eight and one-half cents. Farm and garden products suffered a corresponding decline. The drouth during June and July also cut our production short, although the rains during August and September and the continued warm weather of the fall have been beneficial to our pastures and late garden crops.

Also our equipment in the various departments of the Farm has shown deterioration caused by the wear and tear of the six years' use and we have had to replace with partial new equipment many of our implements and part of our machinery.

Although I have been at the institution since it was established seven years ago, the added responsibilities of the last six months and the executive work entailed as the Acting Superintendent have taught me many lessons. In the main, the institution is in good condition today and I have no fears nor doubt but that we will go forward with the work so well begun and I trust that I will be able to give a satisfactory account of my stewardship as Acting Superintendent. Whatever credit is due the management I desire to share with a very competent and loyal force of officers and employees. To you, the Board of Trustees, I am indebted for your hearty support and co-operation. I am grate-

ful to the Governor and to the Board of State Charities for consideration shown and for valuable suggestions in the management of the institution.

Very respectfully,

RALPH HOWARD,
Acting Superintendent.

EXHIBIT "A"

Recapitulation of specific appropriations made to Indiana State Farm since the passage of the Act creating the institution, and the amounts expended out of such appropriations, which represents the net investment of the State of Indiana in the Indiana State Farm.

Appropriation	Appropriated	Expended
For purchase of original site	\$60,000 00	\$60,000 00
Construction, salary and equipment	20,000 00	20,000 00
Farm equipment	10,000 00	10,000 00
Construction, equipment and industries	75,000 00	74,999 95
Governor's emergency fund	3,700 00	3,629 94
Materials and equipment	26,500 00	26,500 00
Brick plant	20,000 00	19,997 53
Stone plant	30,000 00	24,946 36
Bake oven and accessories	3,700 00	3,700 00
Cold storage plant	4,200 00	4,200 00
Industrial building	4,500 00	4,499 89
Remodeling buildings, dormitory, etc.	6,000 00	5,992 60
Brick machinery (Governor's emergency fund)	3,500 00	3,500 00
Automobile truck	3,000 00	3,000 00
Brick kilns	4,750 00	4,743 53
Farm tractor, etc.	3,300 00	3,298 03
Brick cottages	3,000 00	2,999 96
Radiation dryer roofing	675 00	674 89
Hospital building, etc.	2,500 00	2,499 16
Completion of cold storage plant	750 00	574 54
Nursery stock	1,000 00	15 00
Cromwell farm (Governor's emergency fund)	5,610 00	5,610 00
Harper farm (Governor's emergency fund) ..	5,500 00	5,500 00
Completion of hospital and dormitory	2,500 00	1,608 38
Radiation dryer	2,000 00	1,664 68
Net investment of State		\$294,154 44

EXHIBIT "B"

Recapitulation of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year 1920-1921, showing financial position of the Indiana State Farm.

Total maintenance expenditure for the year.	\$84,233 58	
Repairs	2,798 63	
Recapturing prisoners	869 13	
Expenses of operating industries	61,376 66	
New equipment purchased for industries from operating fund	910 03	
Total extraordinary expenditures covering new buildings, equipment, etc.	3,933 16	
<hr/>		
Total cost to the State		\$154,121 19
Earnings from sales of industrial products.	\$95,165 69*	
Earnings from sales of farm products	2,770 19	
Refund of transportation due from counties.	3,696 04	
Net labor earnings during the year (uncol- lected)	1,000 00	
Net increase in inventory during the year...	153 50	
<hr/>		
Total credits to be applied		102,785 42
<hr/>		
Net cost to the State		\$51,335 77
Proportion of credits to total cost.		66.69%

EXHIBIT "C"

Minor Industrial Products

Lye soap made during the year—pounds.....	4,039
Tobacco manufactured from stock purchased—pounds.....	2,010
Brooms made during the year	1,514
Concrete fence posts made during the year	1,314
Overalls made	1,100
Jackets	140
Shirts	1,550
Under shirts	660
Drawers	660
Gloves and mittens	3,380
Towels	1,350
Bed sheets	565
Pillow cases	450
Miscellaneous articles	200

*Includes \$16,556.89 remaining uncollected at close of the year to be reported in collections for the next fiscal year.

EXHIBIT "D"

LIVE STOCK

Kind	On hand Oct. 1, 1920	Purchased	Increase	Transferred
Horses, mules and colts.....	53			
Cattle.....	140		36	
Sheep.....	112	9	107	
Hogs.....	650	5	452	

Kind	Slaughtered	Loss	Sold	Transferred	On hand Sept. 30, 1921
Horses, mules and colts.....		1	5		47
Cattle.....	25		30	9	112
Sheep.....		3	138		87
Hogs.....	291	2	282	45	487

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL STATEMENT

TABLE I

Showing expense and movement of population October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Population

	Indiana State Farm	Indiana Reform- atory	Total
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	291	29	320
Number received during the year:			
a. New admissions or commitments.....	1,662	0	1,662
b. Returned from temporary absence or received by transfer.....	0	64	64
Number discharged or died during year.....	1,458	44	1,502
Number present at end of fiscal year.....	495	49	544
Average daily attendance during year.....	407.828	26.638	434.466
Average number of officers and employees during the year.....			32

Expenditures

Current expenses—			
1. Salaries and wages.....		\$24,562 93	
2. Clothing and shoes.....		12,210 16	
3. Subsistence.....		4,928 91	
4. Office, domestic and outdoor departments.....		41,545 94	
5. Ordinary repairs and minor improvements.....		4,653 40	
Total current expenses.....			\$87,901 34
Extraordinary expenses—			
1. Brick kilns.....		\$260 10	
2. Brick cottages.....		400 00	
3. Hospital and dormitory.....		1,608 38	
4. Radiation dryer.....		1,664 68	
Total extraordinary expenses.....			3,933 16
Industrial Rotary Fund expenses—			
1. Labor, raw materials, expenses, live stock and feed used in industries.....		\$62,286 69	62,286 69
Grand total of all expenditures for the year.....			\$154,121 19

TABLE II

Showing funds appropriated or otherwise made available for use during the fiscal year, the amounts expended and the balances.

FUND	Regular or Specific	Available for cur- rent year	Expended during year	Reverting to state treasury	Available for fur- ther use
Maintenance.....	Regular	\$94,016 67	\$84,233 58	\$9,783 09	
Repairs.....	Regular	4,000 00	2,798 63	1,201 37	
Recapturing prisoners.....	Regular	1,500 00	869 13	630 87	
Industry fund.....	Specific	90,102 14	62,286 69	7,815 45	\$20,000 00
Brick kilns.....	Specific	266 57	260 10	6 47	
Brick cottages.....	Specific	400 04	400 00	04	
Cold storage plant.....	Specific	175 46		175 46	
Hospital building, etc.....	Specific	84		84	
Rad. dryer roofing.....	Specific	11		11	
Completion hospital and dormitory..	Specific	2,500 00	1,608 38		891 62
Radiation dryer.....	Specific	2,000 00	1,664 68		335 32
Totals.....		\$194,961 83	\$154,121 19	\$19,613 70	\$21,226 94

TABLE III

Showing expenditures from each fund by months from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

FUND	October 1920	November 1920	December 1920	January 1921
Maintenance.....		\$7,583 56	\$4,348 57	\$6,445 64
Repairs.....		213 20	66 09	447 76
Recapturing prisoners.....		98 63	65 06	99 80
Industry fund.....		4,303 96	4,455 49	4,974 13
Brick kilns.....		193 90		66 20
Brick cottages.....		400 00		
Cold storage plant.....				
Hospital building, etc.....				
Radiation dryer roofing.....				
Completion of hospital and dormitory.....				
Radiation dryer.....				
Totals.....		\$12,793 25	\$8,935 21	\$12,033 53

FUND	February 1921	March 1921	April 1921	May 1921
Maintenance.....	\$7,566 86	\$4,984 42	\$6,715 01	\$7,090 13
Repairs.....	64 81	300 94	458 94	140 06
Recapturing prisoners.....	57 77	53 26	102 25	142 38
Industry fund.....	6,873 38	2,606 68	8,337 73	3,221 04
Brick kilns.....				
Brick cottages.....				
Cold storage plant.....				
Hospital building, etc.....				
Radiation dryer roofing.....				
Completion of hospital and dormitory.....				690 31
Radiation dryer.....				
Totals.....	\$14,562 82	\$7,945 30	\$15,613 93	\$11,283 92

FUND	June 1921	July 1921	August 1921	September 1921
Maintenance.....	\$7,550 21	\$5,132 97	\$7,029 82	\$19,786 39
Repairs.....	211 65	84 83	61 91	748 44
Recapturing prisoners.....		75 54	24 86	149 58
Industry fund.....	5 586 17	4,058 22	9,965 95	7,903 94
Brick kilns.....				
Brick cottages.....				
Cold storage plant.....				
Hospital building, etc.....				
Radiation dryer roofing.....				
Completion hospital and dormitory.....	86 10	38 92	305 88	487 17
Radiation dryer.....	182 25	231 73	546 39	704 31
Totals.....	\$13,616 38	\$9,622 21	\$17,934 81	\$29,779 83

TABLE IV

Showing Classified Expenditures, October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Current Expenditures

Administration—	Amount	Per Capita
Officers	\$6,977 69	\$16 060
Guards	11,829 92	27 229
Other employees	5,755 32	13 247
Total	\$24,562 93	\$56 536
Subsistence—		
Fresh meats	\$19 75	\$0 045
Salt meats and lard	6 86	016
Fish, oysters, etc.	18 10	042
Butter, eggs and poultry	26 25	060
Vegetables	15 57	036
Fresh fruits	156 00	359
Dried fruits	177 21	408
Canned goods	40 78	094
Breadstuffs, cereals, beans, etc.	3,207 76	7 383
Vinegar and syrup	294 15	677
Tea, coffee and sugar	862 64	1 985
All other food supplies	103 84	239
Total	\$4,928 91	\$11 344
Clothing, shoes, etc.—		
Clothing	\$6,174 46	\$14 212
Shoes	5,884 92	13 545
Tailor and sewing room supplies	150 78	347
Total	\$12,210 16	\$28 104
Office, domestic and outdoor departments—		
Library, newspapers and periodicals.....	\$12 50	\$0 029
Stationery and printing	616 84	1 420
Furniture, fixtures, bedding, etc.	1,238 53	2 851
Laundry supplies, soaps and other cleansers	1,395 41	3 212
Medicines and hospital supplies	702 25	1 616
Postage, telegraph and telephone	785 53	1 808
Freight and transportation	6,609 08	15 212
Stable, farm, garden, provender, etc.....	13,316 75	30 651
Ice	59 69	137
Tobacco	297 07	684
Music and amusements	225 24	518
Fuel	14,204 27	32 694
Engineer's supplies	1,030 83	2 372
Rewards	480 00	1 105
Joint purchasing committee expenses	390 71	899
Other classifications	181 24	417
Total	\$41,545 94	\$95 625

Current Expenditures—Continued.

Ordinary repairs and minor improvements—		
Materials	\$4,402 51	\$10 133
Labor	250 89	578
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	\$4,653 40	\$10 711
Recapitulation—		
Administration	\$24,562 93	\$56 536
Subsistence	4,928 91	11 344
Clothing, shoes, etc.	12,210 16	28 104
Office, domestic and outdoor departments..	41,545 94	95 625
Ordinary repairs and minor improvements.	4,653 40	10 711
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	\$87,901 34	\$202 320
Grand total of current expenditures	\$87,901 34	\$202 320
Less earnings paid into state treasury	2,770 19	6 376
Less transportation due from counties	3,696 04	8 507
Net maintenance cost to the State	81,435 11	187 437
Value of farm products produced	\$42,963 35	\$98 888

Extraordinary Expenditures

Brick kilns	\$260 10
Brick cottages	400 00
Hospital and dormitory	1,608 38
Radiation dryer	1,664 68
	<hr/>
Total extraordinary expenditures	\$3,933 16

Industrial Rotary Fund

Expended for labor, raw materials, expenses, new equipment, live stock and feed	\$62,286 69
Receipts from sales of industrial products paid into state treasury	\$70,102 17

TABLE V

Showing Receipts and Disbursements by Funds October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921

REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS

Maintenance

Receipts—	
By appropriation	\$90,000 00
Refund from counties on transportation...	2,752 93
Drawn on excess population	1,263 74
	<hr/>
Total	\$94,016 67

Regular Appropriations—Continued.

Disbursements—

Salaries and wages	\$24,562 93	
Food supplies	4,928 91	
Clothing, shoes, etc.	12,210 16	
Office, domestic and outdoor departments..	40,676 81	
Minor improvements	1,854 77	
		<hr/>
Total		\$84,233 58
Reverting to state treasury		9,783 09
		<hr/>
Total appropriation		\$94,016 67

Repair Fund

Receipts—

By appropriation	\$4,000 00	
		<hr/>
Total		\$4,000 00

Disbursements—

Salaries and wages	\$185 39	
Materials	2,613 24	
		<hr/>
Total		\$2,798 63
Reverting to state treasury		1,201 37
		<hr/>
Total appropriation		\$4,000 00

Recapturing Prisoners

Receipts—

By appropriation	\$1,500 00	
		<hr/>
Total		\$1,500 00

Disbursements—

Rewards	\$480 00	
Expenses	389 13	
		<hr/>
Total		869 13
Reverting to state treasury		630 87
		<hr/>
Total appropriation		\$1,500 00

SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS

Industry Fund

Receipts—

Appropriation	\$20,000 00
---------------------	-------------

Sales of products:

Brick plant	\$33,783 51
-------------------	-------------

Stone plant	25,704 13
-------------------	-----------

Live stock	5,973 74
------------------	----------

Minor industries.....	4,640 76
-----------------------	----------

	70,102 14
--	-----------

Total	
-------------	--

	\$90,102 14
--	-------------

	\$90,102 14
--	-------------

Disbursements—

Salaries and wages:

Brick plant	\$4,565 00
-------------------	------------

Stone plant	3,059 50
-------------------	----------

Minor industries	1,852 00
------------------------	----------

	\$9,476 50
--	------------

Materials and repairs:

Brick plant	\$30,290 20
-------------------	-------------

Stone plant	13,936 69
-------------------	-----------

Live stock	6,254 98
------------------	----------

Minor industries	1,418 29
------------------------	----------

	51,900 16
--	-----------

New equipment:

Brick plant	\$910 03
-------------------	----------

	910 03
--	--------

Total	
-------------	--

	\$62,286 69
--	-------------

Reverting to state treasury	
-----------------------------------	--

	7,815 45
--	----------

Available for further use	
---------------------------------	--

	20,000 00
--	-----------

Appropriation and receipts	
----------------------------------	--

	\$90,102 14
--	-------------

Brick Kilns

Receipts—

By appropriation	\$266 57
------------------------	----------

Disbursements—

Salaries and wages	\$130 00
--------------------------	----------

Materials	130 10
-----------------	--------

Total	
-------------	--

	\$260 10
--	----------

Reverting to state treasury	
-----------------------------------	--

	6 47
--	------

Total appropriation	
---------------------------	--

	\$266 57
--	----------

Specific Appropriations—Continued.

Brick Cottages

Receipts—

By appropriation	\$400 04
------------------------	----------

Disbursements—

Salaries and wages .....	....
Materials	400 00

Total	\$400 00
Reverting to state treasury	04

Total appropriation	\$400 04
---------------------------	----------

Cold Storage Plant

Receipts—

By appropriation	\$175 46
------------------------	----------

Disbursements—

Salaries and wages .....	....
Materials .....	....

Total .....	....
Reverting to state treasury	175 46

Total appropriation	\$175 46
---------------------------	----------

Hospital Building, etc.

Receipts—

By appropriation	\$0 84
------------------------	--------

Disbursements—

Salaries and wages .....	....
Materials .....	....

Total .....	....
Reverting to state treasury	84

Total appropriation	\$0 84
---------------------------	--------

Radiation Dryer Roofing

Receipts—

By appropriation	\$0 11
------------------------	--------

Disbursements—

Salaries and wages .....	....
Materials .....	....

Total .....	....
Reverting to state treasury	11

Total appropriation	\$0 11
---------------------------	--------

Specific Appropriations—Continued.

Completion of Hospital and Dormitory

Receipts—

By appropriation	\$2,500 00
------------------------	------------

Disbursements—

Salaries and wages	\$318 00
--------------------------	----------

Materials	1,290 38
-----------------	----------

Total	\$1,608 38
-------------	------------

Available for further use	891 62
---------------------------------	--------

Total appropriation	\$2,500 00
---------------------------	------------

Radiation Dryer

Receipts—

By appropriation	\$2,000 00
------------------------	------------

Disbursements—

Salaries and wages	\$466 00
--------------------------	----------

Material	1,198 68
----------------	----------

Total	\$1,664 68
-------------	------------

Available for further use	335 32
---------------------------------	--------

Total appropriation	\$2,000 00
---------------------------	------------

TABLE VI

Showing Receipts and Earnings October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Farm Earnings

Months	Source of Receipt	Amount
October, 1920.	Cattle, ice, hides and tomatoes.....	\$152 85
November, 1920.	Cattle and labor	92 00
December, 1920.	Cattle, labor and chickens	358 09
January, 1921.	Cattle, coal and eggs	171 29
February, 1921.	Cattle, hogs, horses, coal, gravel and butter..	467 05
March, 1921.	Horses, coal, labor and butter	85 50
April, 1921.	Pressure tank, smoked meat, labor and ice....	28 54
May, 1921.	Smoked meat, hide and coal	5 62
June, 1921.	Green corn and hides	112 91
July, 1921.	Smoked meat, horses, berries, hogs, labor and ice..	110 30
August, 1921.	Cattle, ice, vegetables, hides and weighing...	402 59
September, 1921.	Cattle, gravel, vegetables, ice and board....	783 45
Total		\$2,770 19

Farm Earnings—Continued.

Receipts and Earnings Deposited with State Treasurer

Date	Amount	Quietus Number
November 3, 1920	\$152 85	18270
December 4, 1920	92 00	18621
January 6, 1921	358 09	18733
February 3, 1921	171 29	18906
March 2, 1921.....	467 05	18959
April 4, 1921	85 50	19094
May 4, 1921	28 54	19439
June 2, 1921	5 62	19561
July 6, 1921	112 91	19681
August 3, 1921	110 30	19849
August 31, 1921	402 59	19916
September 30, 1921	783 45	20001
Total	\$2,770 19	

Industrial Receipts

Months	Source of Receipt	Amount
October, 1920.	Brick, tile, stone, willow ware and posts.....	\$3,522 86
November, 1920.	Brick, tile, stone, willow ware and live stock	8,234 18
December, 1920.	Brick, tile, stone, willow ware and live stock	5,798 91
January, 1921.	Brick, tile, stone and willow ware	1,380 02
February, 1921.	Brick, tile, stone and willow ware	3,163 15
March, 1921.	Brick, tile, stone, willow ware and live stock...	2,871 76
April, 1921.	Brick, tile, stone and willow ware.....	3,449 51
May, 1921.	Brick, tile, stone and willow ware.....	13,309 24
June, 1921.	Brick, tile, stone, willow ware and live stock....	3,351 17
July, 1921.	Brick, tile, stone, willow ware and live stock....	4,873 34
August, 1921.	Brick, tile, stone, willow ware and live stock..	6,024 43
September, 1921.	Brick, tile, stone, willow ware and live stock	14,123 57
Total		\$70,102 14

Industrial Receipts Deposited with State Treasurer

Date	Amount	Quietus Number
November 3, 1920	\$3,522 86	18271
December 4, 1920	8,234 18	18620
January 6, 1921	5,798 91	18732
February 3, 1921	1,380 02	18905
March 2, 1921	3,163 15	18960
April 4, 1921	2,871 76	19093
May 4, 1921	3,449 51	19438
June 2, 1921	13,309 24	19560
July 6, 1921	3,351 17	19680
August 3, 1921	4,873 34	19848
August 31, 1921	6,024 43	19917
September 30, 1921	14,123 57	20002
Total	\$70,102 14	

TABLE VII

Showing Number of Officers and Employees.

POSITION	Number employed	Salary per month	Additional compensation
Trustees.....	4	.....	Traveling expenses.
Acting superintendent.....	1	\$200 00	Residence, subsistence, heat and light.
Physician.....	1	100 00	.....
Chief clerk.....	1	125 00	Residence, subsistence, heat and light.
Assistant clerk.....	1	50 00	Board and room.
Chief engineer.....	1	120 00	Residence and board.
Chief farmer.....	1	110 00	Residence and board.
Chief horticulturist.....	1	100 00	Residence and board.
Stone plant foreman.....	1	125 00	Residence and board.
Brick plant foreman.....	1	175 00	Board and room.
Willow plant foreman.....	1	150 00	Board and room.
Storekeeper.....	1	80 00	Board.
Chef.....	1	75 00	Board.
Dairyman.....	1	80 00	Board.
Guards.....	2	100 00	Board and room.
Guards.....	2	80 00	Board and room.
Guards.....	2	75 00	Board and room.
Guards.....	1	70 00	Board and room.
Guards.....	10	60 00	Board and room.
Night guards.....	4	60 00	Board and room.

TABLE VIII

Showing Farm and Garden Products, October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

FARM PRODUCTS	Quantity Produced	Estimated Value	Used in Kitchen	In Outdoor Departments
Apples.....	422 lbs.	\$4 22	\$4 22	
Beans, dried.....	17,084 lbs.	1,014 84	1,014 84	
Beans, green.....	10,645 lbs.	319 35	319 35	
Beans, green dried.....	505 lbs.	50 50	50 50	
Beans, lima.....	3,020 lbs.	272 70	272 70	
Beef.....	9,770 lbs.	1,702 80	1,702 80	
Beets.....	10,212 lbs.	204 16	204 16	
Blackberries.....	1,256 qts.	121 80	121 80	
Brooms.....	100	50 00	50 00	
Butter.....	10,316 lbs.	4,663 60	4,663 60	
Cabbage.....	22,964 lbs.	459 28	459 28	
Carrots.....	719 lbs.	7 19	7 19	
Coal.....	77 tons	77 00		\$77 00
Corn, field.....	5,520 bus.	3,825 00		3,825 00
Corn fodder.....	600 shocks	90 00		90 00
Corn, dried.....	1,360 lbs.	136 00	136 00	
Corn, canned.....	436 gal.	169 40	169 40	
Corn, green.....	33,630 lbs.	336 30	336 30	
Cream.....	768 pts.	114 90	114 90	
Cucumbers.....	1,951 lbs.	19 51	19 51	
Currants.....	59 qts.	8 55	8 55	
Cow beets.....	10,680 lbs.	106 80		106 80
Eggs.....	768 doz.	230 40	230 40	
Ensilage.....	800 tons	4,000 00		4,000 00
Gooseberries.....	9 qts.	90	90	
Hay.....	147 tons	1,470 00		1,470 00
Kale.....	4,869 lbs.	48 69	48 69	
Lard.....	7,220 lbs.	1,248 00	1,248 00	
Lettuce.....	173 lbs.	8 65	8 65	
Mangelwurzels.....	30,000 lbs.	150 00		150 00
Milk.....	266,921 lbs.	7,043 70	7,043 70	
Mangos.....	783 lbs.	39 15	39 15	
Oats.....	900 bus.	270 00		270 00
Onions.....	18,633 lbs.	558 99	558 99	
Onion sets.....	2,670 lbs.	239 60		239 60
Oyster plant.....	6,831 lbs.	102 68	102 68	
Parsnips.....	190 lbs.	1 90	1 90	
Peaches.....	97 lbs.	4 85	4 85	
Peaches, dried.....	22 lbs.	3 30	3 30	
Peas.....	619 lbs.	30 95	30 95	
Pork.....	41,619 lbs.	6,024 72	6,024 72	
Potatoes.....	51,436 lbs.	1,543 08	1,112 64	430 44
Potatoes, sweet.....	4,386 lbs.	175 44	175 44	
Poultry.....	159 lbs.	23 85	23 85	
Pumpkin.....	3,587 lbs.	17 94	17 94	
Pumpkin, dried.....	162 lbs.	16 20	16 20	
Radishes.....	858 lbs.	25 74	25 74	
Rhubarb.....	2,562 lbs.	76 86	76 86	
Rutabagas.....	2,715 lbs.	27 15	27 15	
Sorghum.....	165 gal.	231 00	231 00	
Soy beans.....	50 bus.	100 00		100 00
Squash.....	1,050 lbs.	5 25	5 25	
Squash, dried.....	120 lbs.	12 00	12 00	
Straw, wheat.....	250 tons	1,000 00		1,000 00
Straw, oats.....	50 tons	250 00		250 00
Strawberries.....	1,339 qts.	167 40	167 40	
Tallow.....	270 lbs.	13 50		13 50
Tomatoes.....	28,085 lbs.	280 86	280 86	
Tomatoes, canned.....	3,495 gals.	1,018 20	1,018 20	
Turnips.....	3,385 lbs.	33 85	33 85	
Vinegar.....	365 gal.	73 00	73 00	
Wheat.....	2,263 bus.	2,376 15	2,376 15	
Apples, canned.....	531 gals.	265 50	265 50	
Total.....		\$42,963 35	\$30,941 01	\$12,022 34

Estimated cost of operating farm and garden for the year \$8,782 50.

TABLE IX

Classified Inventory

Grounds—

Number of acres in:

(a) Garden	85
(b) Farm	655
(c) Orchard and small fruits	78
(d) Blue grass pasture	500
(e) Timber blue grass and waste land....	574

Total value of land1,892 \$104,087 50

Buildings—

Administration:

One administration and officers' building, 40'x210', one story frame	\$3,300 00
Nine farm dwellings	18,000 00

Inmates' quarters:

Dormitory No. 1, 36'x210', one story frame.....	2,500 00
Dormitory No. 2, 36'x210', one story frame.....	2,500 00
Dormitory No. 3, 36'x210', one story frame.....	2,500 00
Dormitory No. 4, 45'x210', one story brick, 60% completed	6,000 00
Kitchen-dining room, 52'x196', one story frame....	3,000 00
Prisoners' recreation building, 40'x200', with base- ment, 40'x100',	3,000 00

Service:

Power plant building, 60'x80', double concrete block.	3,500 00
Pump station, water-tight compartment and building	250 00
Locomotive house, 24'x60', brick	1,000 00
Detention house, 25'x30', two story, concrete block..	300 00
Service building, 52'x73', two story brick.....	5,500 00
Industrial building, 60'x200', one story brick with basement, 50'x60'	12,000 00
Hospital building, 42'x170', one story brick with base- ment, 42'x170'	10,000 00
Five garages	1,000 00

Farm and garden:

Four farm barns	6,500 00
One stone dairy barn with paved court.....	16,000 00
One stone barn office, 16'x24', with tile oil house addi- tion, 12'x24'	300 00
One dairy barn office, 16'x32', two story brick.....	700 00
One crib and granary, 26'x60', one story frame....	500 00
One wagon shed, 30'x200', with paved court.....	2,000 00
Fifty individual hog houses and one colony house...	750 00
One frame hog shed, 15'x50'	150 00
One brick hog shed, 12'x60'	200 00
Nine poultry houses	720 00

Total value of buildings\$102,170 00

Inventory—Continued.

Equipment and supplies—

Equipment:

Administration building equipment including furniture, books, blanks, etc.	\$3,000 00
Dormitory equipment, beds and bedding	6,000 00
Kitchen and dining room equipment	2,700 00
Bakery and cold storage equipment	5,000 00
Power plant equipment	45,000 00
Stone plant equipment	36,000 00
Brick plant equipment	62,000 00
Locomotive and flat car	2,500 00
Telephone system	300 00
Canning factory equipment	300 00
Dehydrating plant	100 00
Tobacco factory equipment	80 00
Saw mill	800 00
Laundry equipment	50 00
Tailor and shoe shop equipment	350 00
Hospital equipment	325 00
Furniture and equipment at superintendent's residence	750 00
Carpenter tools	300 00
Plumbing tools	250 00
Blacksmith tools	250 00
All tools for common labor including axes, picks, shovels, etc.	1,000 00
Farm and garden equipment, tools and machinery..	2,000 00
Tractor, threshing machine, ensilage cutter, disc and shredder	3,000 00
Wagons, buggies and truck	4,500 00
Willow ware forms, tools, etc.	600 00
Harness	1,000 00
Horses, mules and colts	6,000 00
Cattle, 78 head registered Holstein	8,000 00
Cattle, 34 head grade	2,000 00
Sheep, 87 head	522 00
Hogs, 487 head	6,120 00
Poultry	110 00

Supplies:

Stock of willow ware made up	5,339 56
Peeled willows, 9,439 pounds at 20c	1,887 80
Green willows, 30 tons at \$20	600 00
Broom corn, 5,306 pounds at 15c	795 90
Broom handles, wire and twine	75 00
Brooms, 38 dozen at \$7	266 00
Cement fence posts, 1,020 at 40c	408 00
Common building brick, 494,900 at \$10	4,949 00
5"x8"x12" two-cell building tile, 154,600 at \$40....	6,184 00

Inventory—Continued.

5"x8"x12" three-cell building tile, 70,750 at \$45....	3,183 75
Common fire brick, 17,140 at \$25	428 50
Four inch drain tile, 105,500 at \$22	2,310 00
Five inch drain tile, 95,600 at \$33	3,154 80
Six inch drain tile, 37,800 at \$42	1,587 60
Seven inch drain tile, 1,500 at \$60	90 00
Eight inch drain tile, 11,500 at \$80	920 00
Crushed stone, 200 tons at 50c	100 00
Pulverized agricultural limestone, 400 tons at \$1...	400 00
Dynamite, fuse, powder, etc.	396 85
Wool, 1,600 pounds at 20c	320 00
Wheat, 1,800 bu. at \$1.05	1,890 00
Seed wheat, 370 bu. at \$1.50	555 00
Corn, 2,600 bu. at 40c	1,040 00
Hay, 300 tons at \$15	4,500 00
Ensilage, 800 tons at \$5	4,000 00
Wheat straw, 250 tons at \$4	1,000 00
Oats straw, 50 tons at \$5	250 00
Corn fodder, 1,100 at 10c	110 00
Stock of goods of all kinds in store	8,086 24
Vegetables in garden (estimated)	4,075 00
Coal, 1,200 tons at \$4	4,800 00

Total\$264,610 00

Summary

Grounds	\$104,087 50
Buildings	102,170 00
Equipment and supplies	264,610 00

Grand total\$470,867 50

TABLE X

Showing movement of population from opening of institution.

HOW RECEIVED.

For the year ending September 30	From courts	Returned for violation of parole	Transferred from other institutions	Returned from escape	Total
1915*	1174	4	53	.....	1231
1916	2322	4	58	.....	2384
1917	2536	6	25	.....	2567
1918	1238	1	267	1	1507
1919	1174	1	8	1	1184
1920	993	2	98	.....	1093
1921	1662	.....	64	.....	1726

Movement of Population—Continued.

HOW RELEASED

For the year ending September 30	Discharged	Paroled and remission of fine by Governor	Pardoned	Escaped	Died	Transferred to other institutions	Total
1915*	396	97	2	107	1	2	605
1916	2006	172	8	158	10	2	2356
1917	2204	205	30	123	14	.....	2576
1918	1392	109	26	142	5	2	1676
1919	920	300	11	106	2	3	1342
1920	831	125	14	115	6	.....	1091
1921	1274	73	17	130	6	2	1502

REMAINING

For the year ending September 30	Remaining at close of year	Daily average attendance
1915*	626	217.231
1916	654	665.823
1917	645	693.119
1918	476	462.379
1919	318	354.692
1920	320	293.668
1921	544	434.466

*Six months.

TABLE XI

Ages of Prisoners Committed.

	Against Person	Against Property	Against Public Order
16 years to 20 years.....	76	190	56
20 years to 30 years.....	194	268	200
30 years to 40 years.....	95	71	213
40 years to 50 years.....	33	30	156
50 years to 60 years.....	20	14	60
60 years to 70 years.....	6	3	30
70 years and over.....	1	0	6
Total, 1,662.....	425	516	721

Color of Prisoners Committed.

	Against Person	Against Property	Against Public Order
White.....	318	360	593
Colored.....	100	145	121
Mexican.....	7	11	7
Total, 1,662.....	425	516	721

Use of Intoxicating Liquors.

	Against Person	Against Property	Against Public Order
Users.....	110	145	415
Abstainers.....	315	371	306
Total, 1,662.....	425	516	721

Use of Tobacco.

	Against Person	Against Property	Against Public Order
Chew.....	24	31	79
Smoke.....	181	214	226
Chew and smoke.....	168	201	335
Do not use it.....	52	70	81
Total, 1,662.....	425	516	721

Movement of Population—Continued.

Educational Qualifications of Prisoners.

	Against Person	Against Property	Against Public Order
First grade common school.....	6	10	24
Second grade common school.....	14	11	21
Third grade common school.....	18	19	42
Fourth grade common school.....	24	28	67
Fifth grade common school.....	35	36	34
Sixth grade common school.....	34	32	57
Seventh grade common school.....	47	90	94
Eighth grade common school.....	141	168	237
First year high school.....	19	18	18
Second year high school.....	23	24	13
Third year high school.....	8	6	6
Fourth year high school.....	7	13	9
Business college.....	0	3	3
Illiterate.....	35	45	74
Unknown.....	14	13	22
Total, 1,662.....	425	516	721

Social Condition of Prisoners.

	Against Person	Against Property	Against Public Order
Single.....	280	383	359
Married.....	135	130	346
Divorced.....	7	0	1
Widowed.....	3	3	15
Total, 1,662.....	425	516	721

Habits of Parents.

	Against Person	Against Property	Against Public Order
Father intemperate.....	30	35	41
Mother intemperate.....	0	1	0
Father temperate.....	0	0	0
Mother temperate.....	30	33	41
Both temperate.....	788	956	1,354
Unknown.....	2	7	6
Total, 3,324.....	850	1,032	1,442

Social Condition of Parents.

	Against Person	Against Property	Against Public Order
Both living.....	368	474	460
Both dead.....	194	242	464
Father living.....	61	68	95
Mother living.....	81	87	155
Father dead.....	81	87	155
Mother dead.....	61	68	95
Unknown.....	4	6	18
Total, 3,324.....	850	1,032	1,442

Terms of Prisoners Committed.

	Against Person	Against Property	Against Public Order
Under thirty days.....	18	10	56
30 days to 40 days.....	37	43	169
40 days to 50 days.....	16	18	23
50 days to 60 days.....	4	13	87
60 days to 70 days.....	48	85	151
70 days to 80 days.....	6	7	9 ^a
80 days to 90 days.....	9	21	32
90 days to 100 days.....	58	54	35
100 days to 110 days.....	15	20	20
110 days to 120 days.....	4	14	13
120 days to 130 days.....	14	18	21
130 days to 140 days.....	0	1	6
140 days to 150 days.....	0	1	0
150 days to 180 days.....	6	4	17
180 days and over.....	190	207	82
Total, 1,662.....	425	516	721

Movement of Population—Continued.

Age at which Committed Prisoners left home.

	Against Person	Against Property	Against Public Order
Under five years.....	4	6	6
Five years to ten years.....	21	19	34
Ten years to fifteen years.....	68	89	114
Fifteen years to twenty years.....	122	144	235
Over twenty years.....	104	96	244
Never left home.....	100	147	85
Unknown.....	6	15	3
Total, 1,662.....	425	516	721

Church Affiliation of Prisoners Committed.

	Against Person	Against Property	Against Public Order
Baptist.....	42	72	64
Christian.....	24	34	40
Church of England.....	5	0	1
Catholic.....	72	65	146
Congregational.....	3	0	0
Christian Science.....	1	0	4
Dunkard.....	0	1	2
Episcopal.....	5	1	6
Evangelical.....	1	2	2
Friends.....	4	2	1
German Lutheran.....	5	4	16
German Reform.....	0	1	0
Greek.....	0	1	0
Hebrew.....	0	1	3
Holiness.....	0	2	2
Methodist.....	44	49	68
Mohammedan.....	1	0	0
Mormon.....	1	0	1
Presbyterian.....	7	5	13
Pentecost.....	0	0	1
Polish.....	1	0	5
Roumanian.....	0	0	1
Salvation Army.....	3	0	0
United Brethren.....	3	6	4
Unitarian.....	2	0	1
No religion.....	201	270	340
Total, 1,662.....	425	516	721

TABLE XII

County Representation

Received from Courts October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

COUNTIES	For crimes against person	For crimes against property	For crimes against public order	Total number received	Died during year	Released during year	Present at close of year
Adams.....		1	3	4		3	1
Allen.....	14	11	24	49	1	39	9
Bartholomew.....	4	3	15	22		13	9
Benton.....							
Blackford.....	2	1		3		3	
Boone.....			3	3		3	
Brown.....			1	1		1	
Carroll.....	2		2	2		2	
Cass.....	3	20	16	39		25	14
Clark.....	4		4	8		5	3
Clay.....	5	8	30	43		30	13
Clinton.....	2	3	5	10		6	4
Crawford.....			1	1		1	
Daviess.....	6	2	5	13		5	8
Dearborn.....	1		9	10		7	3

TABLE XII—Continued

COUNTIES	For crimes against person	For crimes against property	For crimes against public order	Total number received	Died during year	Released during year	Present at close of year
Decatur.....		2	3	5		5	
Dekalb.....	7	2	2	11		11	
Delaware.....	5	10	14	29		22	7
Dubois.....	2			2		2	
Elkhart.....	16	10	11	37		32	5
Fayette.....	2	9	8	19		10	9
Floyd.....	4	2	1	7		5	2
Fountain.....	1		2	3		1	2
Franklin.....	1	1		2		1	1
Fulton.....			3	3		3	
Gibson.....	4	2	1	7		2	5
Grant.....	4	10	10	24		20	4
Greene.....	4	5	15	24		15	9
Hamilton.....	6	2	1	9		8	1
Hancock.....		5	2	7		5	2
Harrison.....							
Hendricks.....		6	4	10		5	5
Henry.....	3	8	6	17		16	1
Howard.....	2	7	17	26		17	9
Huntington.....	1	1	2	4		4	
Jackson.....	2	1	4	7		5	2
Jasper.....			1	1			1
Jay.....			5	5		2	3
Jefferson.....							
Jennings.....		2	1	3		2	1
Johnson.....	1	1		2		1	1
Knox.....	4		9	13		10	3
Kosciusko.....							
Lagrange.....							
Lake.....	57	45	26	128	1	94	33
Laporte.....	12	20	32	64		49	15
Lawrence.....	10	12	15	37	1	30	6
Madison.....	12	13	5	30		10	20
Marion.....	128	140	142	410	2	291	117
Marshall.....		5	2	7		7	
Martin.....			2	2		2	
Miami.....	6	6	2	14		9	5
Monroe.....	1	1	7	9		5	4
Montgomery.....	1	13	11	25		21	4
Morgan.....	5	3	8	16		9	7
Newton.....							
Noble.....	5	1	1	7		6	1
Ohio.....							
Orange.....		1		1			1
Owen.....	2		1	3		2	1
Parke.....			6	6	1	4	1
Perry.....							
Pike.....			3	3		3	
Porter.....		2	1	3		3	
Posey.....	1	4	1	6		5	1
Pulaski.....							
Putnam.....	2	4	18	24		11	13
Randolph.....		2		2			2
Ripley.....			2	2			2
Rush.....		2	2	4		2	2
Scott.....							
Shelby.....	1		3	4		2	2
Spencer.....			3	3		1	2
Starke.....			1	1		1	
Steuben.....							

County Representation—Continued.

COUNTIES	For crimes against person	For crimes against property	For crimes against public order	Total number received	Died during year	Released during year	Present at close of year
St. Joseph.....	4	4	7	15		15	
Sullivan.....		1	13	14		10	4
Switzerland.....							
Tippecanoe.....	1	4	3	8		4	4
Tipton.....		1		1			1
Union.....							
Vanderburgh.....	25	32	20	77		55	22
Vermillion.....	3	4	42	49		31	18
Vigo.....	23	39	75	137		81	56
Wabash.....	3	3	2	8		4	4
Warren.....			2	2			2
Warrick.....			1	1		1	
Washington.....							
Wayne.....	2	13	18	33		29	4
Wells.....	4	4	1	9		7	2
White.....		2	1	3		1	2
Whitley.....	5		4	9		9	
Totals.....	425	516	721	1,662	6	1,161	495

TABLE XIII

Showing number committed for various crimes during past five years.

CRIMES	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Adultery.....	20	13	16	18	11
Assault and battery.....	291	134	94	70	121
Associating with prostitutes.....	55	7	8	1	5
Assisting prisoners to escape.....	1	3	3		2
Arson.....					1
Bigamy.....	1	2	4	1	5
Bastardy.....	2	1			
Burglary.....		5	21	7	16
Car breaking.....					2
Cruelty to animals.....	7	1			2
Cruelty to child.....					1
Contempt of court.....	7	5	2		3
Contributing to delinquency.....	61	16	48	21	62
Contributing to neglect.....		6	8	7	18
Carrying concealed weapons.....	124	54	35	31	62
Concealing stolen goods.....		2	1		
Disorderly conduct.....	11	2		7	1
Desertion of wife and children.....	69	4	3	7	7
Drawing deadly weapons.....	39	13	6	11	6
Defrauding board bill.....		2	9	6	2
Driving automobile while intoxicated.....		1			
Drunkard, habitual.....	3	3			4
Destroying numbers on automobile.....				1	
Desecrating flag.....					1
Encouraging delinquency.....		2	4	8	17
Embezzlement.....		3	4	6	7
Entering house to commit felony.....				3	4
Exchange of diseased animals.....					1
Failure to provide.....		10	2	8	9
False pretense.....		1	3	5	10
Forgery.....	11	2	4	4	3
Fornication.....	19	7		7	7
Fraud.....					11
Furnishing liquor to minors.....		1			
Furnishing liquor to prisoners.....		1			
Gaming.....	8	1	1	11	6
Grand larceny.....		11	44	43	27

Crimes—Continued.

CRIMES	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
House breaking.....	9	4	4	2	1
Impersonating an officer.....	3				2
Incest.....		2	2	1	4
Intoxication.....	728	168	47	19	37
Issuing fraudulent checks.....	29	4		10	9
Illegal practice of medicine.....			1		
Keeping house for gaming.....		1			3
Keeping house of ill fame.....	15	2		2	3
Lazy husband.....		3	3		2
Loitering.....		9	1	7	14
Maintaining common nuisance.....		2		1	
Malicious trespass.....		19	40	16	9
Mayhem.....				1	1
Manslaughter.....			1	1	
Non support.....	9	4	7		4
Obscene language, using.....		1			
Obscene literature, possession of.....	3	1	1		2
Obstructing legal process.....	5	1			
Obtaining money under false pretense.....	21	2	6		12
Offending persons.....		3			
Operating automobile while intoxicated.....			1		
Peeping.....	2	2	4	8	6
Petit larceny.....	523	412	312	309	380
Profanity, using.....		1			
Public indecency.....	26	15	3	6	25
Rape.....	2	1	1	4	14
Resisting an officer.....	1				
Receiving stolen goods.....		7	10	3	12
Robbery.....	3	7	4	5	9
Rioting.....	12				1
Sodomy.....	9		2	1	4
Stolen goods into state, bringing.....		1			2
Selling mortgaged property.....					4
Speeding.....					2
Shoplifting.....					2
Throwing stone at moving train.....				3	1
Transporting high explosives.....				1	
Train riding.....		7			1
Threatening use of deadly weapons.....		1	3		
Trespass.....					43
Unlawful possession of liquor.....	172	68	256	191	475
Unlawful carrying off crops.....	3		1		
Unlawful possession of vehicle.....	7	12	33	41	9
Unlawful carrying of dice or craps.....					2
Vagrancy.....	224	164	106	77	115
Vehicle taking.....					18
Visiting house of ill fame.....		1			
Wife beating.....				1	
Totals.....	2,536	1,238	1,174	993	1,662

TABLE XIV

Showing Birthplace of Prisoners Committed.

	Against Person	Against Property	Against Public Order
Alabama.....	5	7	8
Arkansas.....	8	3	.....
California.....	2	3	2
Colorado.....	.....	1	.....
District of Columbia.....	.....	.....	2
Delaware.....	.....	.....	1
Florida.....	.....	2	.....
Georgia.....	3	7	7
Idaho.....	.....	.....	1
Illinois.....	23	23	30
Iowa.....	2	2	2
Indiana.....	202	240	313
Kansas.....	6	3	5
Kentucky.....	55	63	73
Louisiana.....	3	3	1
Maryland.....	2	1	1
Massachusetts.....	2	3	2
Michigan.....	4	3	8
Missouri.....	6	9	12
Mississippi.....	2	1	8
Montana.....	.....	1	.....
New Jersey.....	.....	.....	3
New York.....	6	5	10
Nebraska.....	.....	1	1
New Mexico.....	1	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	2	1	2
North Dakota.....	1	1	.....
Ohio.....	23	29	34
Oklahoma.....	1	2	4
Pennsylvania.....	8	14	15
Rhode Island.....	.....	.....	1
South Carolina.....	2	.....	2
Tennessee.....	13	37	26
Texas.....	4	8	7
Utah.....	.....	.....	1
Virginia.....	4	9	7
West Virginia.....	.....	1	2
Wisconsin.....	2	.....	1
Washington.....	.....	1	.....
Assyria.....	.....	2	1
Austria.....	9	5	22
Belgium.....	.....	1	2
Bulgaria.....	1	.....	6
Canada.....	1	1	4
England.....	1	.....	2
France.....	1	.....	2
Greece.....	1	4	3
Germany.....	1	2	8
Holland.....	.....	1	1
Italy.....	3	2	26
Ireland.....	.....	.....	3
Macedonia.....	.....	.....	2
Mexico.....	4	9	8
Poland.....	6	1	7
Russia.....	3	2	9
Roumania.....	.....	1	12
Servia.....	1	.....	5
Scotland.....	.....	1	2
Spain.....	.....	.....	3
Sweden.....	.....	.....	1
Turkey.....	1	.....	.....
Totals.....	425	516	721

TABLE XV

Record of deaths from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Number	Name	Age	Cause of Death	Date
9608	Walter Hinton	31	Diabetes mellitus	Oct. 7, 1920
10124	Ollie Sanders	43	Acute nephritis	Jan. 15, 1921
9847	Harold Boland	19	Internal injuries and fracture of leg	Jan. 22, 1921
10434	Steve Orłowski	35	Pancreatitis	Mar. 14, 1921
9935	George Cochren	73	Cancer of stomach	May 21, 1921
10402	Dean Duell	63	Bronchopneumonia	Sept. 23, 1921

Hospital Report

Total number of days in hospital.....	2,266
Total number of days lost on account of sickness.....	2,266
Total number prescribed for at-sick call.....	7,817
Total number continued in hospital from last year.....	3
Total number admitted to hospital during the year.....	299
Total number excused on account of sickness.....	299
Total number of medical cases.....	6,815
Total number of surgical cases.....	39
Total number remaining in hospital at close of year.....	8

Cases Treated in Hospital.

Abscesses.....	4	Hepatic fever.....	2
Accidental injuries.....	193	Hysteria.....	10
Acute nephritis.....	1	Hernia.....	12
Arteriosclerosis.....	1	Influenza.....	60
Balanitis.....	30	Indigestion.....	240
Bronchitis.....	51	Infections.....	4
Boils.....	39	Laryngitis.....	6
Bronchopneumonia.....	1	Maldria.....	10
Cystitis.....	30	Pneumonia.....	19
Constipation.....	200	Pharyngitis.....	80
Carbuncles.....	4	Pancreatitis.....	1
Coryza.....	9	Pleurisy.....	10
Cancer of stomach.....	1	Palmer abscess.....	6
Diarrhoea.....	230	Quinsy.....	1
Diabetes.....	1	Rheumatism.....	60
Diabetes mellitus.....	1	Surgical cases, minor.....	38
Debility.....	8	Surgical cases, major.....	1
Dyspepsia.....	6	Syphilis.....	21
Epidymitis.....	7	Tonsillitis.....	29
Epilepsy.....	10	Tuberculosis.....	1
Exemia.....	4	Tinea circinata.....	10
Gonorrhoea.....	55	Varicose ulcers.....	4
Hemorrhoids.....	21	Varicocele.....	4

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